

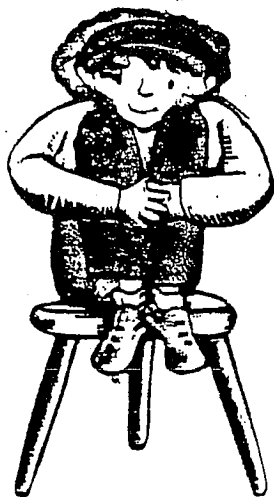
Notes:

2.4 Use Postulates and Diagrams

Name KEY

Using Postulates

In lesson 1.2 you used Ruler and Segment addition postulates (post. 1 & 2) then in lesson 1.4 you used the Protractor and Angles addition postulates (3 & 4). Now you will use postulates 5-11 also. Remember that postulates are assumed to be true. They form the foundation upon which other statements called theorems are built.



Stools with three legs cannot wobble, but stools with four legs can. Which of the postulates at the right can be used to explain this?

Postulate 8

Point, Line, and Plane Postulates:

C Postulate 5- Through any two distinct points there exists exactly one line.

If there are two distinct points, then there exists exactly one line.

A Postulate 6- A line contains at least two points.

If there is a line, then it contains at least two points.

G Postulate 7- If two lines intersect then their intersection is exactly one point.

F Postulate 8- Through any three points there exists exactly one plane.

If there are three points, then there exists exactly one plane.

D Postulate 9- A plane contains at least three non-collinear points.

If there is a plane, then it contains at least three noncollinear points.

E Postulate 10- If two distinct points lie in a plane, then the line containing them lies in the plane.

B Postulate 11- If two distinct planes intersect then their intersection is a line.

Translating Postulates Match each postulate stated above with one of the diagrams. Then translate postulates 5,6,8, and 9 to if then form.

